WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

Booth's Theatre-No Thoroughfare. Bowery Theatre-Will O' the Wisp. Bryant's Opera House Twenty-third street.
Fifth Avenue Theatre Alire.
Grand Opera House Roughing It. Dlymple Theatre-Humpty Dumpty. Matinee. t. James Theatre-Burlesque Opers Troupe. Tony Pastor's-Variety Troupe, Terrace Garden Theatre-Grand Fair. Terrace Garden Theatre-Grand Fair.
Union Square Theatre-One Hundred Years Old.
Wallack's Theatre-David Garrick.
Wood's Museum-Nack and Nack. Matines.

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The President's Inaugural.

Cen Grave's second inquental address has the merit of brevity, and considering its quality, would have been more creditable to him had it been still more brief.

It consists of disjointed sentences and confused paragraphs, thrown together heterogeneously, like a pudding stone.

The President not only enforces the importance of education by precept, but illustrates it by his own example. His style of composition is not worthy of an intelligent schoolboy ten years old.

But while the address is stupid it is patriotic. His opposition to a large standing force, naval or military-suggested repeatedly rather than clearly expressedsmacks more of statesmanship than anything else that he says.

The address reads a good deal like the speech of a sovereign, who considers himself the father of the nation, and imagines that the people derive their happiness and prosperity from him, or like that of a big Indian chief to his tribe.

In the closing paragraph of his address the President conveys the intelligence that he has been abused. We are sorry to hear this-we are quite sure he does not refer to THE SUN-and we hope that such a thing will never occur again.

He speaks of steam as if had been first utilized during his administration; but does not suggest any preventive against the bursting of steam boilers.

End of the Infamous Forty-Second Congress.

The Forty-second Congress expired at roon yesterday. Within the last one hundred and fifty years there have been more famous legislative bodies than this, but we do not remember one more infamous. There were conscientious gentlemen in the Senate and the House; but prima facic the case is against the whole of them, and till the close of the present century memberthin in that Congress will, in the estimation of the general public, throw upon the incumbent the burden of proving that he was not a dishonest man.

The entire term of this Congress has been characterized by a series of disreputable transactious which have no parallel in our history. We went through all the temptations of the war without seeing anything so outrageous as the doings of the two Houses over which SCHUYLER COLPAX and JAMES G. BLAINE have now presided. Amid the seething mass of these transactions perhaps the two which will hereafter loom up the most conspicuously and be the longest remembered are, first and chiefly, that though some twenty members of the two Houses were proven before lenient committees of the one House or the other to have been guilty of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and of double dealing and rank perjury in vain efforts to explain their offences, not one of them was expelled, only two, and they on false pretences, were mildly rebuked, while the rest were whitened over till their reputations shone again : and secondly, that after this scandalous betrayal of their trusts, the two Houses filled up the measure of their iniquity by voting themselves a large increase of their sala ries, not excepting the disgraced members whom even BEN BUTLER thought so infamous that they ought to be indicted by the Grand Jury and sent by the petit jury

to the penitentiary. The Forty-second Congress! As its members sneak home with the money of the people lining their pockets, even boys at their marbles in the streets will point to them, one saving to his comrade, "There goes a member of the Forty-second Congress!" and the comrade, not deigning to to raise his eyes from his play, will respond,

'And of course, a thief!" This has been SECOR ROBESON'S Congress This has been brother-in-law Caser's

Congress. This has been brazen-browed PINCH-

BACK's Congress. This has been drunken Judge DURELL's

Congress. This has been the Congress of the French

arms swindle. This has been the Congress of GRANT's New York Custom House whitewashing. This is the Congress which looked ap-

provingly upon HARLAN'S acceptance of DURANT's checks for \$10,000 to aid him in purchasing his Senatorial seat. This is the Congress which saw BEN BUT-LER overawe one of its committees because

it allowed it to be proven that BEN took \$10,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad for drawing up a contract.

This is the Congress which has condoned COLFAX's perjury.

This is the Congress which let POMEROY out at the back door of the Independence bank dodge. This is the Congress which furnished

Professor Patterson with a coating of whitewash to go home in-but very thin, though. This is the Congress which, in the face of the damning proofs of Senator CLAYTON's

frauds, said to that shameless scoundrel, Well done, good and faithful servant!" This is the Congress which dared not turn out CALDWELL for buying his seat in the Senate because the Senate feared that in

response to nearly every vote in the affirm ative the culprit would rise up and say, "You're another!" This is the Congress which bound the sius and iniquities of COLFAX, PATTERSON, ALLISON, LOGAN, WILSON, KELLEY, DAWES, BLAINE, BINGHAM, GARFIELD, SCOPIELD,

shoulders of OAKES AMES and JAMES lower part of the Bast fiver largely in-BROOKS, with intent to send them as scapegoats into the wilderness, but failed to do so because it turned out that there were not enough virtuous members in the House to expel the corrupt ones.

This is the Congress which great railway corporations owned and used as their needs required, and which a venal lobby bought and sold day by day. This is the Congress which some MACAU-LAY of the next century will describe as

more infamous than that Parliament which originated Law's celebrated Mississippi scheme, and more corrupt than those Parliaments which WALPOLE used to purchase as he bought Merino sheep and Flanders mares to stock his estates in Sussex.

In fine, this is the Congress which the American people yesterday, as the clock struck twelve, hooted out of the Capitol!

Principle a Wise Man's Guide.

In the convention of 1867 to form a new Constitution for the State of New York one of the most valuable propositions was that of the Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE of this city respecting legislative and official bribery and corruption. This proposition was embodied in an article which our readers will remember: but as the whole Constitution was rejected excepting the article on the judiciary, Mr. OPDYKE's remedy against bribery, wise as it was, fell with the rest. It has not been forgotten, however, by the thoughtful students of public concerns.

We learn now that in the Constitutional Commission which is sitting at Albany Mr. Ordered advocates the adoption of an article giving to all citles of over 100,000 inhabitants the power of self-government, and providing that each city shall have two boards in its Common Council, of which the upper board shall be elected by freeholders, and the Comptroller by the same class of voters. This proposition is equally creditable, and promises equal benefit with that respecting bribery, to which we have just referred.

There can be no good and permanent municipal government until every city is empowered to rule itself; and as long as politicians, in the pursuit of some temporary personal or party advantage, can go to the Legislature after each election and procure amendments to city charters setting aside the principle of self-government and providing places of profit and power to be filled by party managers, so long we shall have corruption, bad administration, and perpetual disturbance in our municipal affairs. The only remedy is that proposed by Mr. OPDYKE to establish the principle of municipal self-government in the Constitution, where it will be safe against the fluctuations of politics and the intrigues of

Commerce Through the Sound. Every year for fifteen or twenty years

past there has been an attempt to drive the steam vessels engaged in the passenger and freight business between this city and eastern ports by the way of Long Island Sound, from their present landings on the lower parts of the East and North rivers to points above Corlaers Hook, from Tenth street upward. There would seem to have been no serious expectation of effecting this change, for the most eager striker who undertakes to levy blackmail upon the companies and individuals who have embarked their capital in this enterprise must be aware that a blow of this kind aimed at one of the most important features of the commerce of the city, and whose tendency would be to divert business into other and rival channels, would not be permitted to be made effectual. But such assailants are frequently able to extort money as a condition of ceasing to nolest corporations, and they always find accomplices in the Legislature ready to promote their unworthy schemes and share in the profits therefrom. It is a vextion and annoyance to repel the attacks of these people. The steamboat companies. we understand, have long ago determined to give no gratifications to the sharks who hope to prey upon them, but to trust to the sense and judgment of the public, confident that when the facts of the case are understood the interest of the city and a regard for fair play will protect them in the prosecution of their business. This is a correct position undoubtedly, and in order to assist them in maintaining it we propose to publish some facts and statistics showing the importance of the traffic which comes through the Sound and the impossibility of transacting it if the steamers should be forbidden to land at

the wharves in the lower part of the city. The steamboat lines on the Sound, propellers and side-wheelers, bring to this city daily, and transport nearly the same quantity therefrom, about 8,950 tons of merchandise. The contribution of the eastern

ports is in the following proportions: | New Haven | St. | Tons. | To

Something more than one-half of this nerchandise is destined for a foreign market, and is transferred to seagoing vessels lying in the lower part of the city. The cost of cartage, although a considerable item now. is as nothing compared with the expense of bauling the freight from the neighborhood of the Dry Dock to the berths of the foreign-bound ships. During the rigors of the present winter goods could not have been transported from one point to the other. The narrow streets on the east side of the town, and especially above Grand street, have been wholly impassable for heavily loaded carts. Such a change as is now demanded would simply block the business and put an end to it altogether. The traffic would be driven to Boston and elsewhere. If prohibited from coming to our wharves in the lower part of the city, the steamboats might go to Brooklyn or Jersey City, for the East river is like the high seas, open to every description of vessel. This would of course be inconvenient to the companies, and impose an additional burden upon a business that is now transacted at a low rate, competition having reduced the price of transportation

to a very low figure. At ordinary seasons, when there is no incommon obstruction in the streets, the cost of transporting a hogshead of molasses from the lower part of South street to the foot of Tenth street would be double the freight from this city to any eastern port, and now it could not be carried at all. At the present time most of our great thoroughfares are frequently so crowded and jammed as to put in jeopardy the limbs and lives of every person attempting to cross them. Superadd the passage of the many thousand tons of merchandise above spoken of, and what would

be their condition? Those who pretend to favor this

creases the perils of navigation. It is only to the departure of the boats that this argument can have any application, for they arrive in the morning at an hour so early that there are comparatively few craft on the river. And even then the argument is founded on a fallacy. The danger from sailing vessels exceeds tenfold that incurred from the steamers, which leave at stated hours and pursue the same course every day; while the sail vessels are drifting about without order or regulation, under no control, and swept in every direction by the rapid currents and counter currents of the stream. There is no difficulty in keeping clear of the steamers, they being always well in hand and skilfully managed: but to avoid the lighters and other sailing craft with which the river is covered requires expert and constant dodging.

It is hardly to be supposed that a project which involves such vast injury to the business of the city will be seriously entertained at Albany; but there are always men, in the Capitol and out, watching to lay hold of the "unclean drippings of legislation." Some idea of the amount of business which comes to the city through the Sound can be gathered by a computation based upon the figures above stated. That we should lose a large portion of this traffle by the proposed change is a self-evident proposition. If we embarrass and obstruct the business, and bother and badger those who perform it, they will naturally and certainly seek more eligible and hospi-

Murder in its Worst Form.

The murder of Monroe Snyder at Bethlehem-for we are convinced that it was a murder-does not seem to be relieved by any circumstance of palliation. It was committed deliberately, in cold blood, and its object was gain.

Mr. SNYDER had been to New York by the cars, and was on his way from the depot to his own house after his return, when he was assaulted, killed by the blow of a sand bag or some such weapon, then stabbed several times, and thrown into the creek. His person was stripped of all the valuables he had about him.

This crime has startled a great many people who do business in New York and reside in the country. They feel as if Mr. SNYDER's terrible fate might have befallen or may befall them. Their families at home shudder at the thought, and are anxious lest this assassination shall be followed by others under similar circum-

If it is ever right to take human life as a punishment for crime, it would seem to be a right and a duty in cases like this. It is to be regretted, however, that capital punishment does not seem to be very efficacious as a preventive of crime. The argument is that such brutalized villains as murdered Mr. SNYDER can only be deterred by the fear of death. This would be strong if not conclusive, provided it could be shown that the fear of death really deters

them. The truth is, as it is often forcibly expressed, such wretches fear neither Gop. man, nor the devil; and it is probable, after all, that the sound view of the whole subject is that such crimes are to be prevented, if prevented at all, by the early and thorough noral and religious as well as intellectual training of all the children that are born. So far as punishment goes, those who have studied the subject most deeply are generally agreed that the certainty of its being inflicted has far more influence than

ily. Not only he but others must have been convinced by his execution that hanging was not played out. What was the effect? Did it put an end to crime? Is there any reason to suppose that there has been one less murder since in consequence?

Yet we do not say by any means that JACK REYNOLDS ought not to have been hanged. We only say that hanging, even in the worst cases, seems to exert but a very insufficient influence in preventing other murders.

All will agree, however, that if hanging be justifiable in any case, it is in one like this Bethlehem murder, where the crime is deliberately planned beforehand, and human life is feloniously taken for no purpose but that of sordid gain. Such an offence is of an infinitely deeper dye-in fact, of an altogether different character from that of a violent blow, inflicted under a sudden impulse of anger and re-

Vice-President Colfax-Then and Now. Four years ago, after the inauguration. Vice-President Colfax rode back smiling to the White House with Gen. GRANT, undoubtedly expecting sometime to return to the same mansion after his own inauguration as President.

How changed is everything with him now! Yesterday he retired from office, not only defeated but dishonored, with no earthly prospect except mere existence

The farmers of the United States, folowing the example of the mechanics in forming rades unions for the purpose of securing the benefits of cooperation and combination to advance their interests, have formed an associaion which in a few years has gained great strength, especially in the Western States. The nembers call themselves Patrons of Husbandry, their societies are called granges, and their proeedings are kept secret, except such portions of them as they choose to make public. The principal object of this association appears to be position to the exactions of railroad monopo ies. The State of Iowa contains not less than 854 of these granges, with a membership reachng nearly 50,000; and in the whole United States there are said to be 1,838 granges, of which Minnesota has 112 and South Carolina 102, the renainder being distributed over eighteen States. New England has only two granges, both in Vermont. The order lately held a convention at Des Moines, Iowa, at which 1,100 delegates were present, the principal topics of discussion eing railroad competition, reasonable freight rates, narrow-gauge roads, and the like. A Bloomington, Ill., last week the granges of Mo Lean county held a convention, when the diffilaws limiting passenger fares to three cents a nile, and prohibiting an unjust discrimination in railway freights, formed the main subject of leliberation. The decision of the Supreme Court pronouncing some of this legislation un onstitutional did not appear to discourage the Patrons of Husbandry in the least ; but on the contrary, it was regarded as only a temporary olog to the movement for securing reason able fares and freights and as the foundation for a complete victory, though by what process BLAINE, BINGHAM, GARFIELD, SCOFFELD, and we know not how many other tainted change attempt to show that the passage change attempt to show that the passage are not informed. Some of the delegates had a practical experience of the stubbornness of the stubborness of the stubborness of the stubbornness of the stubbornness of the stubbornness of th

railroad men on their way to the convention. At Lexington, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, twenty of them went on board a train and offered three cents per mile as the legal fare. The train was at once run on a side track and held there until the arrival of a party of forty stalwart men from Chicago, when the protesting Patrons of Husbandry, succumbing to superior force, paid the full fare demanded and the train proceeded to its destination.

One of the most curious cases of misunderstanding between church members and their pastor that has ever been made public has just curred in Springfield, Mass. It was reported that the Rev. J. A. ALDRIDGE of the Sanford Street Church in that city had become insane. and his congregation were considering the proprety of sending him to a lunatic asylum, when he appeared in the pulpit last Sunday, and preached as usual, convincing his hearers that although he was unwell and nervous he was in the full possession of his reasoning faculties. It was then discovered that the nervousness which he had lately exhibited was not the result of religious excitement, as had been generally sup-posed, but had been brought on in consequence of his having received a severe beating from one of his parishioners. The friends of Mr. Al-DRIDGE say that a Mr. BAPTIST, with whom the pastor has been boarding ever since he took charge of the church, being a man of violent temper, and becoming possessed of an ill-defined feeling of jealousy in regard to the relations exsting between his wife and the minister, took pains to make the position of the latter in his ouse extremely uncomfortable, winding up a long series of persecutions by blacking the eve of his spiritual adviser and giving him a terrible pommelling. To this account of the affair Mr. Barrist responds that his pastor hit him first, besides swearing at him furiously, and that he did not strike the minister at all. The story of the minister is partly confirmed by a boy who saw Mr. Baptist hit the reverend gentleman in the face; but the stories of the principal actors in the quarrel are so conflicting that nothing less than an investigation by the church can make them harmonize, and possibly that will fail to do it.

Practice is making the French soldiery nore scientific in their methods of killing. At the recent execution of Communists at Satory the Adjutant commanding the firing squad gave the order to fire rive roce, and not as usual, by a sign with his sword. The prisoners were shot dead instantly, whereas in former executions. when the soldiers were watching the Adjutant's sword their aim became unsteady and they fired wildly. The result was that sergeants had to finish the condemned with pistol bullets. While these political executions continue, it is as well that death should be inflicted with as little pain as possible.

Gen. Joe HAWLEY of Connecticut has gained honor ble distinction in the dishonora-ble session of Congress which ended yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

" No Thoroughfare" at Booth's Theatre. The striking melodrama founded on the story of "No Thoroughfare," and bearing the same title, was brought out at Booth's Theatre on Monday evening in a manner creditable to the management and evidently satisfactory to the audience, which was large for the early days of Lent, and filled about three-quarters of the house. Two versions of the play have been per-formed in this country. The present is distributed through a prologue and five acts. It was

uted through a prologue and five acts. It was originally produced in 1807 at the Adelphi Theatre, London, where Mr. Charles Feehter appeared as Obenreizer and Miss Carlotta Le Cierc as Marquerite. The prologue is a trifle tedious even for a prologue, but greatly aids a ready comprehension of the plot. The stage effects of the drama itself are skilfully arranged, and with the essential adjunct of appropriate scenery, are powerfully rendered at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. Florence's Obenreizer displays his characteristic merits as an actor to great advantage. He excels in the expression of the less complex passions and emotions. In the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" honesty and pathos are the prominent features of his well-known impersonation. Here we see the calm and cunning courtesy which an intense nature of low type adopts as the cloak of a revenge inspired by unrequited love and jealousy of a successful rival. The delineation is singularly consistent in its love for his weak-oning element. Except in his love for his ward, Observizer is meant to be and is thoroughly bad.

Mr. Robert Pateman developed unexpected

its severity.

The newspapers in this city and all over the land have teemed with exclamations about Jack Reynolds's exclamation that hanging was played out. Well, Jack Reynolds was made an example of. He was tried, convicted, and executed, all speed-wise departments of the play were cast as well throughout it would be more enjoyable than it is. The Merguerite of Miss Pateman, however, has but little to commend it, and miss Mary Wells, who is capable of something so much better, is assigned the part of Sally would be more enjoyable than it is. Miss Mary Wells, who is capable of something so much better, is assigned the part of Sally Goldstraw. Mr. Wheelock played George Vendale, the favored rival of the Swiss, quite acceptably. The scene in the Alpine inn was particularly well acted, especially where he surprises Obenreizer in his attempt to steal the forged receipt, and the latter assumes to have come into the room/merely because, alarmed by a frightful dream, he desired to assure himself of his companion's safety.

panion's safety.

The play is handsomely put on the stage, the mountain scene in the last act being wonderfully natural. But why will not Mr. Booth make his stock company a little stronger, and also save us from such inflictions as Mr. S. W. Glenn in the character of a monk of St. Bernard?

A Thrill of Horror Running Through the Passengers of a Ferry Boat. At about one o'clock yesterday morning, as a

Fulton ferry boat was running into the New York silp, a frightened horse drawing a light brougham, contain-ing a lady and gentleman, dashed forward toward the chains. The coachman, unable to control the animal, jumped off, and the horse sprang over the chains. The bystanders, horror stricken, were unable to lend a help-ing hand. The boat was nearing the bridge at full ing hand. The boat was nearing the bridge at full speed. An escape for the inmates of the brougham scenned impossible. The horse, however, stumbled and fell, with one half of his body hanging over the bow. After several desperate efforts to regain his feet, each of which but served to draw him nearer to the water, of which but served to draw him nearer to the water, from which as core of strong arms were now holding him back, the animal lay quiet. The lady and gentieman were hurriedly assisted from the vehicle. The former, who had displayed admirable presence of mind, fainted on the instant of her release. Meanwhile the engineer had been unable to stop the boat and it seemed as though the horses' breast and fore legs must be crushed between the boat and the bridge, but happily at this instant the engineer gained control and the horse was saved.

More Smuggling Compromised—A Large Scizure of Gloves Released. On or about the 22d day of February last several trunks filled with gloves arrived in this city from Europe. They were consigned to Messrs. Pings & Pinner, glove importers, of 437 Broadway. The Custom House inspectors in examining the goods discovered that several of the trunks or boxes in which they were packed had false bottoms, beneath which were one or packed had false bottoms, beneath which were one or two thousand pairs of gloves. This is an old dodge used by importers to defraud the Government out of its lawful duties. The authorities at the Custom House were at once apprised of the discovery. The necessary orders were promptly Issued, and the whole lot of gloves was selzed. An action for the ponalties was commenced on the 25th of February. No further steps were taken in the matter, however, than the service of the preliminary papers, as the firm compromised the case on that very day by paying into court the sum of \$5.015. It is reported that this same firm was detected in the attempted commission of a precisely similar fraud upon the revence in 1870, and that they settled that matter by the payment of \$4.000.

ican Bank of England—American Bank of England—American Bankers Involved.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to \$2,000,000, and that of this amount \$550,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCalloch & Co.. \$200,000 upon the Rothschilds, and a large amount—the exact figures unknown—upon the Rarings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transactions. tions.
It is stated on what appears to be good authority that one of the members of the House of Rothschild went to Newgate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, the alleged accompilee of the swindlers, and that startling revealations concerning their operations were made, the nature of which is kept accret for the present.

Massachuseits Hailing Spain. Boston, March 4.—The Committee on Federal ciations, to which was referred the resolve concerning the condition of affairs in Spain, having reported against its passage, the matter came up in the House this after on, when the rejection was refused and the resolve which is as follows, was substituted:

which is as follows, was substituted:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hall with delight the amouncement that Spain has declared, by an overwheiming vote in the Cortes assembled, that she will join the sisterhood of republics; and we most anxiously look forward to the time when we may welcome Cuba, with all her people liberated from the shackles of slavery, as another separate and independent republic, possessed of all the rights and blessings of freedom and independence.

Ravages of the Yeilow Fever in Brazil. LISBON, March 4.—The South American steamer brings news that the ravages of the yellow fever in Brazil were unabated. At Rio Janeiro the

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI

LAST GASP OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Dring Words of the Late Vice-President Colfax-And the Promises of the Christian Statesman's Successor-Thanks to Blaine -And Who Voted No.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The vote in the senate this morning on adopting the report of the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, including the salary clause,

Appropriation bill, including the salary clause, was as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Biair, Brown, low, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cooper-Davis, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hainilton (Texas), Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Machen, Morrill (Me.), Norvood, Nye, Osborne, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbuil, Vickers, and West-36.

NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserty, Chandler, Cookling, Corbett, Cragin, Edwands, Ferry (Mich.), Freinghuysen, Hamilton (Md.), Hamillo, Howe, Keiley, Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sautobary, Schurs, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Thurman, Windom, and Wright-27.

Democrats and Liberais in Italics.

The Senate continued in sessi on until 5 A. M. and then took a recess until 9:30.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SENATE.

On reassembling Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to authorize the unloading of steamships at night, which was passed.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia was passed.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to authorize the purchase of a site for a Post Office, &c., at Jersey City.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen the bill was taken up and passed.

At 11:15 Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the two Houses, having finished the business before them, were ready to adjourn.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. Conkling of New York and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois as such committee. THE LAST DAY OF THE SENATE. ommittee. At 11:50 Mr. Conkling reported that the Presi-ent had no further communications to make to Congress.

At a few minutes before 12 the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, the Chairman of the Chmmittee of Arrangements, and followed by the members of the Cabinet, entered the chamber.

the chamber.

Colfax's Last Appearance.

Vice-President Colfax then addressed the Scoate as follows:

Sexators: The time fixed by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and Congresses expire as the years pass by, but the nation lives and grows and prospers, to be served in the future by those equally faithful to the interests and equally preud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people and afterward by the people themselves to the responsible duty of presiding successively over the two Houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of war through the era of reconstruction to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. Looking beak over these ten exciting years, I can claim not only that I have sommitted no act which has proved the confidence misplaced which called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parliamentary law with the same impartiality with which the upright Judge upon the bench decides in questions of life and liberty, to faithfully protect the rights of the minority as wil as to uphold the rights of the minority as wil as to uphold the rights of the minority as will as to uphold the rights of the minority as will as to uphold the rights of the minority as will as to uphold the rights of the minority as will as to uphold the rights of the minority as will as to uphold the rights of the minority as will as to uphold the rights of the majority in the advancement of the public business, to remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debate, to temper and restrain asperities, and to guard against perplexing altogeness and support of the excitements of the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided, as difficult to expr COLFAX'S LAST APPEARANCE.

ongo; to spine to the property of the clock admonishes me that the Forty-second you rees has already passed into history, and wishing on Senators, useful lives for your country, and happy wes for yourselves, and thanking you for the reso do ton spread on your journal, and invoking the favor of the property of the pro

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-President, standing at the Secre-ary's desk, then addressed the Senate as fol-SENATORS: In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. A service here come what prolonged, covering a pewide decided the here obligations are understood to the covering a pewide nearly 230 Senators, many and an association here is agreed to the read events, and an association here is agreed to a reflect experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities reating upon the occupant of this chair, undefinities reating upon the occupant of this chair, indeed the constitution. In pessing, then, from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust I comprehen something of its just requirements; something too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall ever strive to be free from personal prejudice and partiasn bias. Assume of public duty and the obligations of personal friendship alike require that I shall be as considerate and just and as impartial as the lot of auconsiderate and just and as impartial as the lot of account of Senators I trustfully appeal for that counse and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The time for the expiration of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned sine die.

House of Representatives.

Monday's session of the House continued until about 5 o'clock this morning. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to. Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) reported that the ommittee appointed by the House to impeach Judge Delahay of Kansas had performed that duty. He also, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in the matter of the proposed impeachment of Judge Sherman of Ohio, that the committee had no time to give the accused a hear ing, reported back the testimony to be presented to the next House, and asked to be discharged

from its further consideration. A RESOLUTION IMPEACHING JUDGE SHERMAN. Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) presented a minority report in the shape of a resolution, reciting the charges against Judge Sherman, and ordering a committee of three to present articles of im peachment.

Mesrs. Bingham (C. M., Ohio) and Peters (Rep. Me.), members of the Judiciary Committee, sustained the proposition of Mr. Butler and opposed the resolution offered by Mr. Potter, who had four letters from Judge Sherman read to had four letters from Judge Sherman read to show that they alone furnished sufficient evidence to justify impeachment.

Mr. Kerr (Dem., Ind.) also argued in favor of the impeachment, stating that Judge Sherman had had the amplest opportunities offered him by the Committee on Ways and Means to make any explanation he could make, and that he had distinctly testified that the material statements made in his letters to Mr. Loekwood of New York, claiming a fee of \$10,000, were utterly without foundation.

Mr. Peters had not a shadow of doubt that Judge Sherman should be impeached, but he should first have the opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Butter closed the discussion, stating that he had no desire to shield Judge Sherman, but that the committee could not condemn him unheard. There might be an explanation by the

he had no desire to shield Judge Sherman, but that the committee could not condemn him un-heard. There might be an explanation by the Judge, and he should have an opportunity of making it. He doubted whether he could make a satisfactory explanation, and if he could not, he (Butler) would vote to impeach him. The substitute was rejected, and Mr. Butler's motion was agreed to. Recess until 9:30.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS. CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The House reassembled at 9:30 A. M. and proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill to authorize the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to connect with, or consolidate with, or lease other railroad lines in California, except through lines to the Pacific Ocean, &c., was defeated, 89 to 78 - not two-thirds in the affirmative. The Senate bill to sid in the execution of the laws in Utah was laid aside. The following bills were passed:

The Senate bill to provide for a least of Commission.

The Senate bill to provide for a Board of Commis-sioners to report a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Tulare Valleys in California. The Senate bill for the extension of the patent of Henry Jenkins, for an improved method of uniting wrought and east from.

The Senate bill to amend the act to enable discharged solidiers and saliors to acquire homesteads on the public lands. ids. The Senate bill donating cannon and balls to the Get-sburg Battle Field Memorial Association. rsburg Battle Field Memorial Association.
The Senate bill to authorize the interment of honor-hily discharged soldiers and marines in the National emeteries.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Banks (Lib., Mass.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule to increase the stand-ling committees from nine to thirteen, and gave the reasons for the proposed change in the vas-increase of business and the increase of mem-

increase of business and the increase of members.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) suggested to make the number eleven instead of thirteen, which was too unwieldy a number.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested in a whisper that thirteen was an unjucky number to be sitting around a board. Eleven was substituted for thirteen, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. Tyner (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee of Public Buildings, reported a resolution for improvements in heating and ventilating the hall, and for supplying new desks and chairs for the next Congress. Also, for making comfortable sections in the galleries for the exclusive use of the families of members and Samators.

and the President's family and for the diplomatic corps. Adopted.

Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the matter of Judge Locke of Florida, who had accepted the office of State Senator. The committee considers the two offices incompatible, but inasmuch as Judge Locke had resigned his office as State Senator, the committee asked to be discharged, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution continuing the present corps of House reporters as officers of the House, to furnish reports to the Congressional printer. Adopted.

GARFIELD'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Garfield (C. M., Ohio), rising to a personal explanation, said:

During the late investigation by the committee, of which the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Poland) was the Chairman, I pursued what seemed to be the plain path of duty, to keep slience, except when I was called upon to testify before the committee. When other testimony was given, which appeared to be in conflict with mine, I walfed, expecting to be called again if anything was needed from me in reference to these discrepancies. I was not recailed, and when the committee submitted their report to the House, a considerable portion of the testimony relating to me had not been printed. In the discussion that followed here I was prepared to submit some additions i facts and considerations in case my own conduct came up for consideration in the House, but the whole subject was concluded without any direct reference to myself, and since then the whole time of the House has been occupied with the public business. I now desire to make a single remark on this subject in the hearing of the House. Though the committee acquit me of all charges of corruption in action or intent, yet there is in the report a summing up of the facts in relation to me which I respectfully protest is not warranted by the testimony. I say this with the utmost respect for the committee, and without intending any reflection upon them. I cannot now enter upon the discussion, but I propose before long to make a statement to the public, acting forth more fully the grounds of my dissent from the summing up to which I have referred. I will only say now that the testimony which I gave before the committee is a statement of the facts in the case as I have understood them from the beginning, and that nothing in my condition and notice.

NOT FOR BLAINE. Mr. Garfield (C. M., Ohio), rising to a personal

Mr. Acker (Dem., Pa.) referring to the vote of anks to Speaker Blaine at the last session Mr. Acker (Dem., Pa.) referring to the vote of thanks to Speaker Hiaine at the last session, which was reported as being unanimous, stated that that was a misrepresentation, as he himself had voted in the negative, and proceeded to justify that vote on the ground of political and personal partiality. (Excitement, noise, and confusion.)

Mr. Rainey (Rep., S. C.), standing in the central side and surrounded by members, declared that if any people had a right to complain and find fault with the House and the Speaker it was the class of colored people to which he belonged. The other side of the House would not let them have their Civil Rights bill passed.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.)—Now we ought to go out and see the corruptionists and Pretorian Guards. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes, on behalf of the joint committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had discharged that duty, and that the President had said that he had no further committee the Marker's VALEDICTORY.

THE SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY.

As the hands on the dial of the clock were marking the rapid approach of noon, the Speak-er rose and delivered his valedictory. He said:

marking the rapid approach of noon, the Speaker rose and delivered his valedictory. He said:

Gentlemen: For the forty-second time since the Federal Government was organized its great representative body stands on the eve of dissolution. The final word which separates us is suspended for a moment, that I may return my sincere thanks for the vind expressions respecting my official conduct which, without division of party, you have caused to be entered on your journal.

At the close of four years' service in this responsible and often trying position, it is a source of honorable pride that I have so administered my trust to cour the follows. It would not be strange if in the necessarily rapid discharge of the daily business I should have erred in some of the decisions made on points unexpectedly arising, and often without precedent to guide me. It has been my good fortune, however, to be always sustained by the House, and in no single instance to have had a ruling reversed, lawer to this gratifying fact to quote the language of the most elequent of my predecessors, "In no vain spirit of emulation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratifude." And now, gentlemen, with a hearty God bies you all, I discharge my only remaining duty in declaring that the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress is adjourned without day.

The remarks of the Speaker were generally

out day.

The remarks of the Speaker were generally and heartily applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and then the members formed a procession, with the Speaker at their head, and went to the Senate chamber to participate in

Opening of the Forty-third Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Vice-President Wilson called the Senate of the Forty-third Congress to order, and announced his readiness to administer the oath of office to the Senators elected to the Forty-third Congress, and accordingly the following Senators were sworn in :

Messrs, Allison, of Iowa; Bogy, of Missouri; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Conking, of New York; Conver, of Florida; Dennis, of Maryland; Dorsey, of Arkansas; Howe, of Michigan; Ingalis, of Kansas; McCreery, of Kentucky; Mitchell, of Oregon; Morrill, of Vermont; Morton, of Indiana; Oglesby, of Illinois; Patterson, of South Carolina; Sargent, of California; Sherman, of Oblio; and Merriman, of North Carolina.

Owing to some inadvertence Mr. Conkling's credentials had not yet been received; but Mr. Hamlin remarked that the Senator's election was a matter of public notoriety, and moved that the oath of office be administered to him, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senators Gordon, of Georgia; Jones, of Nevada, and Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, did not appear.

not appear.

After the eath of office had been administered to the new Senators, the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session at 12 o'clock to-day was read.

o'clock to-day was read.
On motion of Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island,
the hour for daily meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.
On motion of Mr. Hamlin of Maine, a committee of three was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any
communication he might have to make.
The Senate then adjourned until Thursday at
noon.

What Congress has Done and What it Failed to Do.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- All the bills which were presented to the President for approval to-day and yesterday received his signature with the exception of sixteen, mostly of a private character, and including the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river, the bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana, and a bill to confirm certain land titles in Missouri. The following Senate bills on the Speaker's

table at the time of final adjournment to-day were not reached:

table at the time of final adjournment to-day were not reached:

The bill supplemental to an act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad, authorizing it to consolidate with the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.

The bill regulating the diplomatic and consular system of the I nited States.

The bill regulating the diplomatic and consular system of the I nited States.

The bill authorizing certain promotions in the United States Army.

The oill amendatory of the National Currency act, providing that the total liabilities to any association of any person for money borrowed including in the liability of a company or firm the Habilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of the association, actually paid in, and the surplus profits.

The bill to amend the copyright, but may be registered in the Patent Office as a frade mark.

The bill in relation to the distribution of the report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for 1872.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential inties on articles actually on refund the differential inties on articles actually on States, Nov. 5, 1872.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential inties on articles actually on States, Nov. 5, 1872.

The bill declaring and enforcing the civil rights of citizens of the United States.

The bill to amend the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States.

The bill to amend the act on the several States of the United States.

The bill to amend the act on the several states of the United States.

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The bill the amend the act on the several states of the United States to vote in the several states of the United States.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill which passed the House failed in the Senate. Among other bills and resolutions which failed to pass Con-gress this session were the following:

gress this session were the following:

Providing for a postal telegraph, and for the resumption of specie payments; the Louisian election bill; the bills reorganizing the customs service; the bill for refunding the custom tax; the bill for the admission of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah into the Union; and the bill creating the Territorial Government of Oktohama; the joint resolutions providing for the election of the President and of Senators by the people, and for a one term amendment to the Constitution of the United States; the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation; the two per cent. bill for the benefit of Oilo, Indiana, and Illinois; the joint resolution for the purchase of Cuba; the bill to replace use tional bank notes with United States notes; the bill authorizing part payment of customs duties in greenbacks, and the Boston fire relief bill.

All bills providing subsidies for railroads or steamship lines failed.

The reports of the Senate Investigating Committees in the cases of Clayton, Caldwell, Pomeroy, and Patterson all went over without action by that body.

All the general apprepriation bills received the by that body.

All the general appropriation bills received the President's approval, together with the following, among others of importance:

The bill repealing the franking privilege. The bill for the revision and codification of the Penall smendatory of the act, codifying the Postal The bill amending and codifying the laws relating to

mints and coinage.

The bill reducing the internal revenue force.
The bill for the revision of the statutes of the United
States, the report to be made in December.

The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of

The bill authorizing the construction of ten stoops of war.

The bill providing for the sale of coal lands.
The bill paying the awards of the Southern Claims Commission.
The bill to carry into effect the articles of the treaty of Washington relating to the fahories.
The bill providing for the deposit of the Geneva award in the Treasury of the United States. This is a substitute for the Homas and Senate bills providing for the immediate distribution of the said award.
The Joint resolution congrating pain on the establishment of a republic.

tablishment of a republic.

Considerable general legislation was engrafted upon various appropriation bills, among the most important measures thus enacted being those relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, those in regard to the Credit Mobiler tradeactions, and the provision raising the sala-

ries of the President, Vice-President, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress, The following bills also failed of enactment, and died at adjournment to-day: The bill for subsidizing the Australian steamship

The bill providing for the segregation and sale of various classes of public lands.

The bill leasing a portion of the Præsidio reservation of a public park.

or a public park.

The bill abolishing coining charges.

The bill defining the rights of settlers on public

The bill defining the rights of settlers on public lands.

The bill prohibiting contracts for coelle labor.

The bill to expedite the survey of private land claims.

The bill defining swamp lands.

The bill dedicating public lands in California to homestead and precimption settlement.

The bill to provide for the entry of lands as agricultural unless specifically shown to be mineral.

The bill for the relief of aged or infirm precipulon settlers. emption settlers.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Hutchings of Yosemite.
The bill amendatory of the Shipping Commissioner's

act.

The bill amendatory of the Shipping Commissioner's act.

The bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor.

The bill to regulate the distillation of grapes.

The bill placing Alaska Indians under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For payment of the Oregon Indian was claims.

To aid in the construction of the Satra tampel.

To encourage the boring of artesian weige.

To provide the sate of the oregon of special marks or other tokens in similitude of coins.

Grapting one million acres of lands to Nevada for school purposes.

Providing a general law for the incorporation of rail-roads in the Territories.

The bill to aid in the establishment of the lands.

The bill to aid in the establishment of telegraphic communication between America and Asia, which passed both Houses, was still hanging on Mr. Casserly's motion to reconsider and died to-day with the session. The Goat Island bill is also among the failures.

TROUBLE IN PERU.

A Mob Penetrating the Halls of Congress and Demanding that the Ministry Resign-A General Revolution Feared.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.-The news from Peru to the 13th inst. is again of a startling and some what painful nature. Some time ago, a conspiracy against the Government having been do tected in Arequipa, two colonels named Zerallog and Gamio were arrested and sent as prisoners to Callao, where they were put in confinement The charges against them being clearly proved, President Pardo decided their case as military officers, and ordered them to proceed at once to do military duty on the Amazon river. This constitutional, and the Permanent Committee of Congress represented to the Executive that

constitutional, and the Permanent Committee of Congress represented to the Executive that they should be brought back and legally tried, Before this could be accomplished a row took place between the coincels and their guards at Huamaco, and they were both shot in attempting to make their escape. This occurred about 270 miles from Lima, at a haclenda where they had stopped on the night of the 2d inst. on their way to the Amazon.

On the news arriving at Lima there was great excitement, and public affairs instantly assumed a grave aspect. The Government at once put on foot every means of bringing all the parties in this sad affair to trial, so as to prove to the nation at large the non-complicity of the Government in the result, and to punish the guilty, if found. The Government doubtless feels that in department of the country of the covernment of their destination, without the observance of the legal prescriptions, they have committed a faux pus, but on the other hand the prisoners in trying to clude the vigilance of their guards brought the crisis on their own heads. The papers in opposition to the Government have made the most of this affair in trying to give it a damaging interpretation. The prompt measures and explanations of the Administration have done much to calm the minus of the people, and any danger of disturbance is believed to have passed away.

At first, however, an armed mob gathered round the halis of Congress, and even penetrated within, demanding that the Ministry should resign. The explanations given calmed the tumult, but a change of the Capinet is certain, and a general revolution is much feared.

The Seventeenth Day of the Trial of John The trial of John Scannell was resumed yes-

terday morning. Mr. Beach at the opening of the court was attentively perusing a pamphlet, which looked like a dimenovel, and had for a title page, "Trial of Mary Harris." The prisoner's wife wore a rich and heavy sable cape, for the first time of the seventeen days of the trial. Scannell sat throughout the day biting his moustache.

Dr. Thaddeus M. Cross, an expert on the subject of insanity, testified that he could not form an opinion as to the sanity of the prisoner on the facts claimed to have been proven by the defence, but on a hypothetical case submitted to him by District Attorney Phelps, enablying the points and facts claimed for the prisoner-tion, he said that, assuming them to be true, he wond unhesitatingly pronounce the prisoner sane at the time of the homleide.

e homleide. Beach cross-examined Dr. Cross at great length.

Further Testimony Against the Centre Street

Mausoicum.
In the General Sessions yesterday Timothy Norton, a wasted consumptive, bartender for John O'Neil, who keeps a saloon at 83 Oak street, was convicted of larceny, and just as Judge Sutherland was about to pronounce sentence, his lawyer, who had previously been employed, entered the court room and Interrupted his Honor, saying that during his absence, which was unavoldable, a counsel had been assigned to the prisoner, and that he knew of his own knowledge that his client was innocent of the charge, and asked, therefore, a stay of proceedings, affirming that the testimony of the complainant (who, he knew, had wilfully absented himself) alone would exonerate the prisoner. A stay was granted and Norton was ordered back to prison. Then after a short consultation between himself and his lawyer, the latter asked the Judge to passentence at once, as the prisoner's health was such that to incarcerate him in the Centre street sepulcher would be almost certain death. The Judge acquiescel, and sentenced the prisoner to six months in the penitential street, and sentenced the prisoner to six months in the penitential adulty entombing so many of his fellow creatures (crimals, it is tree, yet luman beings none the less) is the lurking place of death.

Who is United States District Attorney A United States District Attorney is needed in Brooklyn. Gen. B. F. Tracy last month forwarded his resignation of the office of United States District Atresignation of the office of United States District Ar-terney to the President. It was to take effect on the first day of March. The Hon. A. W. Tenney was nomi-nated for the office by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, but up to this time he has not received his commission. Mr. Tracy holds that, in the first linst once, his authority in the office ceased, and Mr. Tenney clause that he has no authority to act. In the mean time the ends of justice are defeated for the want of a prosecu-ing officer.

The Irish-Auderson Poisoning Yesterday morning Dr. L. B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah Anderson, jointly indicted on chargejof potsoning R. A. Anderson, were finally discharged from restrain and a Anderson, were finally discharged from under the indictment. District Attorney Britthat he deemed it useless to retry the case of on the same testimony as that upon which the disagreed, and he had become convinced that testimony can be obtained. The case against derson was even weaker than that against its derson was even weaker than that against its derived of the fewer testings and the same and th

The East River Bridge Muddle. The special committee appointed by the Brookiyn Board of Aldermen to investigate the East

who said that he thought that the cities could be owners of the bridge if they would take the slow owner by private individual. He estimated that work would cost \$9,000,000 exclusive of damagroperty. Contracts for material and for the error of the structure were given out in the interest of company and not of the contractors. Judge J. F. Daly heard a case yesterday of peculiar interest to mothers-in-iaw. A person was being examined as a judgment debtor and among big

disbursements was \$40 a month for the support of his mother-in-law, who was an invanid Tais was claimed on behalf of his creditors not to be a legal disbursement, and should go to then and not to his mother-in law. Judge Daly held that under the client of stances the disbursement was proper, adding that his opinion should be taken as a disinterested one, he having no mother-in-law. The Receivership Business. In the suit of James V. Schenck and

against Daniel P. Ingraham and others, already ed, in which the plaintiffs claim that the estate debtors was caten up by excessive resolvers allowances in another suit and suc the receivers Van Brunt has decided that the action cannot failted, as this would be to appeal from a decided the Court by a suit, and that the true remely lion in the suit in which the defendance where on in the suit in which the defendant eccivers. He therefore dismisses the

Yesterday morning Detective Fitzsin the Oak street police arrested Saran Brown son's concert saloon at 238 William street, accused of shooting Georgianna Brown, a rest that the shooting was accidental. So to the Oak street police station, Georgianna Scribel candition. to the Oak street poli

A daily illustrated newspaper is an adv pictorial journalism of no mean or his gold ter. Such a paper-The Daily Graphicpearance in this city yesterday. It is a large publication, four pages being devoted to and four to news matter, editorials, and adve-The illustrations are produced by a new process, by which it is claimed that picture prepared for the press as quickly as read-The design of the publishers of the Grank ing themselves of this process, to illustrate of the day immediately upon their occurrs

they have fresh interest in the public mind, rather than at the expiration of a week, when they have been few gotten by the busy world of readers.

The first issue of the Graphic was highly creditable. giving promise that when the artists, reporters, and machinery shall get into good working order the object